Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1825.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued and charged accordingly. All further orders and communications to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

On Saturday the 6th day of May next, will be offered for sale, at the Auction Store of Edward Jones, for sale, at the Auction Store of Edward Jones, all the estate of James Townes, both Real and Personal.—Consisting of valuable Houses and Lots in the Town of Fayetteville, Slaves, Horses, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.—To satisfy a deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by the said James Townes.—Terms liberal, and will be known at the time of sale.

JOHN CLARK, } *Trustees.*
B. STRANGE. }

April 7, 1825.—9-ds

List of Letters,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, North-Carolina, on the 1st April, 1825; which if not taken out prior to the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Aaron Averitt
Abram Avery
Abram Averitt
Abram Autery
Abram Atkins
B
Abram W. Barge
Alex'r. Brown
Alex'r. Birke
Alex'r. Birdsey
Alex'r. Bigelow
Alex'r. Boman
Alex'r. Blalock
Alex'r. Baker
Alex'r. Brown
Alex'r. Barker
Alex'r. Barlee
Alex'r. Barfield
Alex'r. Byrne
Alex'r. Blackledge
Alex'r. Burnet
C
Alex'r. Colquhoun
Alex'r. Culbraith
Alex'r. Canaday
Alex'r. Curzy
Alex'r. Clenny 2
Alex'r. Collins
Alex'r. Crumpler
Alex'r. Carrouth
Alex'r. Cade
Alex'r. Campbell
Alex'r. Casute
Alex'r. B. Clark
Alex'r. Cameron
Alex'r. Carter
Alex'r. Cosnahan
Alex'r. Campbell
Alex'r. Cameron
Alex'r. Clark 2
Alex'r. Carver, sen.
D
Alex'r. Douglass
Alex'r. Dickson
Alex'r. Davis
Alex'r. Dickerson
Alex'r. Dawkins
Alex'r. Dunn
Alex'r. K. Dodge
Alex'r. Dodge
Alex'r. T. Daniel
E
Alex'r. Edwards
Alex'r. S. Egleston
Alex'r. Evans
F
Alex'r. Fulmore 2
Alex'r. Freeman
Alex'r. Forster
Alex'r. W. Freas
Alex'r. Fennell
G
Alex'r. Gordon
Alex'r. H. Guyton
Alex'r. Guy
Alex'r. Gilmore
Alex'r. Graham
H
Alex'r. Hair
Alex'r. Hair
Alex'r. Hinson
Alex'r. B. Hyde
Alex'r. Hatwig
Alex'r. Haston
Alex'r. C. Huey
Alex'r. Hall
Alex'r. Hall
Alex'r. Hasell
Alex'r. Howell
Alex'r. Harris
J
Alex'r. Jones
Alex'r. H. Jones
Alex'r. Johnson
Alex'r. Ivey 4
Alex'r. Johnson
Alex'r. Johnson
Alex'r. Jessop
Alex'r. Ingram
Alex'r. Johnson
Alex'r. Jordan
K
Alex'r. Kilpatrick
Alex'r. W. King
Alex'r. N. King
L
Alex'r. P. Leonard
Alex'r. Lamsden
Fliza N. Leonard
M
Nancy Ann Manuel
Lewis Marsh
Daniel Monroe 2
Chris'r Monroe 3
Allen Martin
Mary Monroe
Samuel Miliken
George May
Daniel Martin
Dial Mills
Neill Monroe
John Monroe
Malcom Monroe
Alexander Mason
Samuel Maultsby
Mc
Daniel M'Millan 2
Arch'd. M'Raney
Hugh M'Lean
John M'Donald
Daniel M'Intyre
Catharine M'Lean
Alex'r. M'Quian
William M'Dermid
Eliza M'Daniel
Neill M'Neill
Duncan M'Dougald
Daniel M'Leod
Norman M'Leod
Peter R. M'Call
Nicholas M'Intyre
Angus M'Daniel 2
Daniel M'Kinnon
Isabel M'Neill
Malcom M'Neill
Arch'd. M'Dougald
Peter M'Intosh
Mary M'Millan
N
Wheeler Northrop
Mary Nested
O
Murdock Ochiltree
Rev F O'Donoghue 2
Redick Orines
William Odem
P
William Parker 2
Alex'r. Patterson
Doctr. J. R. Patriam
John Pettyfoot 2
Henry Partin
John Parker
Malcom Pursell
Joseph Pitman
Daniel Phelan
R
James Reardon
William Robertson 3
Anderson Redding
Joel Rainer
Mary Rose 3
Margaret Revels
Isaac Roberts
John Ray
S
Richard Smith
Col. Daniel Smith
Simon Skipper
C. Smith
Lewis E. Stubbs
George Stewart
Sarah Sims
Daniel Shaw
Thomas Stafford
Peter Smith
Sarah Skipper 4
Richard Stanley
Isaac Sulivan 2
John Sikes
David Smith
Alva Saxton
T
Champion Terry
John D. Thames
Southy Turlington
W
Polly Weaver 2
Neill Wilkinson
Carleton Walker
Capt. Saml. Wilson 2
Robert Williams
John J. Wells
Reuben Wilcox
Hardy Warwick
Widow White
Seth Williams

JOHN MAC RAE, P. M.

Fayetteville, April 2—9-3t

David B. Crane & Co's.

SPRING Importation of *HARDWARE* & *CUTLERY*, direct from England, is received and for sale.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1825—9-2t

Robert Jaffray & Co.

HAVE received their Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, which is now open and ready for Sale.—Also, a few crates CROCKERY, assorted to suit country dealers.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1825—9-3t

To the Public.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a certain Note of Hand executed by Archibald M'Nair to Duncan M'Laurin, (teacher,) the sum eleven dollars, with a small credit on the back, dated in 1824. Said note being sent with me for collection, and is now lost or mislaid.

DUNCAN M'COLL.

Richmond county, N.C. April 6.—9-3t

Sale of Real Estate.

WILL be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th day of May next, the following Lots of Land.

One improved Lot on Dick Street, formerly the residence of Gen. Thomas Davis, dec'd.

One unimproved Lot on Green Street, 50 feet front, 100 feet back, joining Mac Rae and Wright.

275 acres of land, lying on the Newbern road, 3 miles from town, joining Cade and others.

10 acres of land, lying beyond Mallett's bridge.

The sale of the above property will be absolute at whatever price it will bring. A credit of 1, 2 and 3 years will be given; bonds with approved security and mortgage on the premises will be required; bonds to bear interest from the day of sale.

WM. B. MEARS,
JNO. WALKER,
JAS. ALVES,
T. O. DAVIS,
J. W. COCHRAN.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1825—9 tds.

Notice.

THE subscriber intends removing from this place in a few weeks, and is desirous of settling his business before his departure. Those persons who placed papers in his hands for collection are particularly notified to call at the office of D. Ochiltree, Esq. and have the same settled forthwith.

FRED'K. MOORE.
Constable.

Fayetteville, 26th March, 1825.—8-3t

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therin expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

To Rent.

THE Store and Warehouse occupied by the subscribers will be rented, and occupation given immediately—for Seventy-five dollars, up to the 1st September next. W. F. & B. SALTER.

March 30—8-3t

Notice.

THE Property of Mr. Jno. Cole, dec'd, will be sold at the Town House, at Public Auction, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, on Monday the 18th day of April next.

By order: WM. NOTT,
Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 28th.—8.

Domestic Goods.

40 Cases LEGHORN and STRAW BONNETS
100 Nests *Band Boxes*
10 Cases Whittimore's Cotton Cards
3 Cases Wool Cards
20 Bales brown & bleached Domestic Cottons

And a general assortment of Shell, Ivory and Imitation COMBS, just received, and

for Sale low, by E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

65 kegs Cut Nails assorted
For sale, by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND,

Bridge Sale.

IN pursuance of a Decretal order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, made at September Term, 1824, I will sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 17th day of February next, that valuable Bridge across Lower Little river, called and known by the name of "*M'Arthur's Bridge;*" on the main road leading from Fayetteville to Hillsborough.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

January 7.—1-tt.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the above Bridge is postponed until Monday the 2d day of May next.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

April 7.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

The Justices, &c. to use of Rebecca Going *vs.* Jesse Mann. } Original Attachment, "levied on 596 acres of land, lying on the south-west side of Cape Fear river, adjoining Jesse Northington, Randal Roberson, and others, 27 January, 1825."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant, Jesse Mann, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, therefore, *Ordered,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that he appear, reply and plead, on or before the next term of this Court, or judgment will be taken against him for the amount of Plaintiff's demand, and the lands levied on sold to satisfy the same.

WITNESS, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1825, and 49th year of American Independence.

9-6t JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscriber has received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large addition to his former stock, among which are:

Spendlove & Co.'s superior Beaver Hats, black, drab, and white
Swing and other Looking Glasses, well assorted
3, 3½, and 4 Point Blankets
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric, well assorted
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen, *very cheap*
Steam Loom Shirting
Swiss, Jaconet, and mull mull Muslins
Superior figured Muslin and French Calico
Bombazetts, plain and figured, well assorted
Domestic Goods of all kinds, from 3-4 to 6-4, bleached and unbleached

Together with an assortment of Hardware, Queensware, and Groceries

All of which will be sold by wholesale and retail, at considerably less than the usual prices in this place.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1825—8-tf

N. B. Goods will be received by every arrival from New York.

Tredwell, Kissam, & Co.

No. 245, Pearl Street, New-York,

Have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool;

20 Casks Hoes, Carolina
100 doz. Spades
100 doz. Shovels
50 bags Trace Chains
4 casks English Wagon Boxes
10 do. Wood Screws
5 do. Table Knives and Forks, Ivory, Buck, Stag, &c.
3 do. Pen, Pocket, Spanish and Cotton Knives,
2 do. Shoe, Bread and Butcher's Knives
5 cases Guns
2 do. do. with Percussion Lock
4 casks flat bottom Brass Candlesticks
60 doz. Scythe Blades, Waldron's, Goddard's, &c.
10 do. do. do. Patent Cast Steel
3 casks Hand and Pannel Saws

Also on Hand,

Mill, Cross Cut and Pit Saws
Glue, Hide Whips,
Short and long bit Axes, approved makers
Frying Pans, Wire and Hair Seives
Cotton and Wool Cards
Cut Nails, assorted, 3d to 40d
Hollow-ware, Pots, Bake Pans, Spiders, Skillets, &c.

And a general assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY and LOOKING GLASSES, for sale in parcels to suit the country trade. 6 5t

Quantico Canal Lottery, of Virginia—6th Class.

To be drawn on Wednesday, 8th June next,

And completed in a few minutes.

SCHEME:

1	$10,000	$10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.	$79,170
15,600	Blanks.	
24,360	Tickets, at $3 25,	$79,170

Whole Tickets $4—Half $2—Quarter $1.

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least $13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had the same rate.

☞ Orders for Tickets in the above brilliant Lottery, will be received at

The Post-Office, Fayetteville.

Feb. 17—2-tf

YATES & M'INTYRE

Have established an Agency in Fayetteville for the sale of Tickets in the

North-Carolina Lottery,

(For the benefit of Oxford Academy,)

THE First Class of which will be drawn at Raleigh, the 22d of June next, and completed in a few minutes.

J. B. YATES & A. M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of $ 10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,538	1,538
6	1,000	6,000
6	500	3,000
6	200	1,200
156	24	3,744
312	12	3,744
468	8	3,744
7,800	4	31,200
8,760	Prizes.	$ 79,170
15,600	Blanks.	
24,360	Tickets,	$ 79,170

This Lottery is formed by the ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets, $ 4
Half do. 2
Quarter do. 1

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least 13 60 nett, with so many chances for capitals, or shares of packages, may be had at the same rate.

Prizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, will be received in payment.

☞ Orders, inclosing the cash or prizes, as above, for Tickets or Shares, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to J. MAC RAE, *Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, Fayetteville, N. C.*

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

BIOGRAPHY OF GEN. LAFAYETTE.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Continued.

His friends, however, all over Europe, were carefully watching every opportunity to obtain some intelligence which should, at least, render his existence certain. Among those who made the most vigorous and continued exertions to get some hint of his fate, was Count Lally Tolendal, then a refugee from his blood-stained country This nobleman became acquainted in London with Dr Erick Bollmann, a Havoverian, who, immediately after the massacres of August 10th, 1792, had been employed by Madame de Stael to effect the escape of Count Narbonne, and, by great address and courage, had succeeded in conveying him safely to England. Dr. Bollmann's adventurous spirit easily led him to engage in the affairs of Lafayette. His first expedition to the continent, under the direction of Lafayette's friends in London, in 1793, was, however, no further successful, than that he learned the determination of the Prussian government to give up Lafayette to Austria, and the probability that he had been already transferred. Where he was, and whether he were even alive, were circumstances Dr. Bollmann found it impossible to determine.

But the friends of Lafayette were not discouraged. In June 1794, they again sent Dr. Bollmann to Germany to ascertain what had been his fate, and if still alive to endeavor to procure his escape. With great difficulty, he traced the French prisoners to the Prussian frontiers, and there ascertained, that an Austrian escort had received them, and taken the road to Olmutz, a strong fortress in Moravia, one hundred and fifty miles north of Vienna, and near the borders of Silesia. At Olmutz Dr. Bollmann ascertained, that several state prisoners were kept in the citadel with a degree of caution and mystery, which must have been not unlike that used towards the half fabulous personage in the iron mask. He did not doubt but Lafayette was one of them, and making himself professionally acquainted with the military surgeon of the post, soon became sure of it. By very ingenious means, Dr. Bollmann contrived to communicate his projects through this surgeon to Lafayette, and to obtain answers without exciting the surgeon's suspicions; until, at last, after the lapse of several months, during which, to avoid all risk, Dr. Bollmann made a long visit at Vienna, it was determined, that an attempt should be made to rescue Lafayette, while on one of his airings, with which he was then regularly indulged, on account of his broken health.

As soon as this was arranged, Dr. Bollmann returned to Vienna, and communicated his project to a young American, by the name of Francis K. Huger, then accidentally in Austria; son of the person at whose house in Charleston, Lafayette had been first received on his landing in America; a young man of uncommon talent, decision, and enthusiasm, who at once entered into the whole design, and devoted himself to its execution with the most romantic earnestness. These were the only two persons on the continent, except Lafayette himself, who had the slightest suspicion of any arrangements for his rescue, and neither of these persons knew him by sight. It was therefore concerted between the parties, after the two friends had come to Olmutz in November, that, to avoid all mistakes when the rescue should be attempted, each should take off his hat and wipe his forehead, in sign of recognition; and then, having ascertained a day when Lafayette would ride out, Dr. Bollmann and Mr. Huger sent their carriage ahead to Hoff, a post town about twenty five miles on the road they wished to take, with directions to have it waiting for them at a given hour. The rescue they determined to attempt on horseback; and they put no balls into their pistols, and took no other weapons, thinking it would be unjustifiable to commit a murder even to effect their purpose.

Having ascertained that a carriage, which they supposed must contain Lafayette, since there was a prisoner and an officer inside and a guard behind, had passed out of the gate of the fortress, they mounted and followed. They rode by it, and then slackening their pace and allowing it again to go ahead, exchanged signals with the prisoner. At two or three miles from the gate, the carriage left the high road, and passing into a less frequented tract in the midst of an open country, Lafayette descended to walk for exercise, guarded only by the officer who had been riding with him—This was evidently the moment for their attempt; they therefore rode up at once; and after an inconsiderable struggle with the officer, from which the guard fled to alarm the citadel, the rescue was completed. One of the horses, however, had escaped during the contest, and thus only one remained with which to proceed. Lafayette was immediately mounted on this horse, and Mr. Huger told him in English to go to Hoff. He mistook what was said to him for a mere general direction to go *off*—delayed a moment to see if he could not assist them—then went on—then rode back again, and asked once more, if he could be of no service—and finally, urged anew, galloped slowly away.

The horse that had escaped, was soon recovered, and both Dr. Bollmann and Mr. Huger mounted him, intending to follow and assist Lafayette. But the animal proved intractible,* threw them and left them, for some time, stunned by their fall. On recovering their horse a second time, Dr. Bollmann alone mounted; Mr. Huger thinking that, from his own imperfect knowledge of the German, he could not do as much towards effecting their main purpose. These accidents defeated their romantic enterprise. Mr. Huger, who could now attempt his escape only on foot, was soon stopped by some peasants, who had witnessed what had passed. Dr. Bollmann easily arrived at Hoff; but not finding Lafayette there, lingered about the frontiers till the next night, when he too was arrested and delivered up to the Austrians. And finally Lafayette, having taken a wrong road and pursued it till his horse could proceed no further, was stopped at the village of Jagersdorff, as a suspicious person, and detained there till he was recognised by an officer from Olmutz, three days afterwards. All three of them were brought back to the citadel separately, and were there separately confined, without knowing any thing of each other's fate. Mr. Huger was chained to the floor, in a small arched dungeon, about six feet by eight, without light and with only bread and water for food; and once in six hours, by day and by night, the guard entered, and with a lamp, examined each brick, and each link of his chain. To his earnest request to know something of Dr. Bollmann, and to learn whether Lafayette had escaped, he received no answer at all. To his more earnest request to be permitted to send to his mother in America merely the words, "I am alive," signed with his name, he received a rude refusal. Indeed, at first, every degree of brutal severity was practised towards both of them; but, afterwards, this severity was relaxed. The two prisoners were placed nearer together, where they could communicate; and their trial for what, in Vienna, was magnified into a wide and alarming conspiracy, was begun with all the tedious formalities, that could be prescribed by Austrian fear and caution. How it would have turned, if they had been left entirely unprotected, it is not difficult to conjecture; but at this crisis of their fate, they were secretly assisted by Count Metrowsky, a nobleman living near their prison, whom neither of them had ever seen, and who was interested in them, only for what, in the eyes of his government, constituted their crime. The means he used to influence the tribunal, that judged them, may be easily imagined, since they were so far successful, that the prisoners, after having been confined for trial eight months, were sentenced to only a fortnight's imprisonment as their punishment, and then released. A few hours after they had left Olmutz, an order came from Vienna directing a new trial, which, under the management of the ministers, would of course have ended very differently from the one managed by Count Metrowsky; but the prisoners were already beyond the limits of the Austrian dominions.

Lafayette, in the meanwhile, was thrown back into his obscure and ignominious sufferings, with hardly a hope that they could be terminated, except by his death. During the winter of 1794–5, he was reduced to almost the last extremity by a violent fever; and yet was deprived of proper attendance, of air, of suitable food, and of decent clothes. To increase his misery, he was made to believe, that he was only reserved for a public execution, and that his chivalrous deliverers had already perished on the scaffold; while at the same time, he was not permitted to know whether his family were still alive, or had fallen under the revolutionary axe, of which, during the few days he was out of his dungeon, he had heard such appalling accounts.

Madame de Lafayette, however, was nearer to him than he could imagine to be possible. She had been released from prison, where she, too, had nearly perished; and having gained strength sufficient for the undertaking, and sent her eldest son for safety to the care of General Washington, she sat out accompanied by her two young daughters for Germany, all in disguise, and with American passports.—They were landed at Altona, and proceeding immediately to Vienna, obtained an audience of the Emperor, who refused to liberate Lafayette, but, as it now seems probable, against the intentions of his ministers, gave them permission to join him in his prison. They went instantly to Olmutz; but before they could enter, they were deprived of whatever they had brought with them to alleviate the miseries of a dungeon, and required, if they should pass its threshold, never again to leave it. Madame de Lafayette's health soon sunk under the complicated sufferings and privations of her loathsome imprisonment, and she wrote to Vienna for permission to pass a week in the capital, to breathe purer air and to obtain medical assistance. Two months elapsed before any answer was returned; and then she was told, that no objection would be made to her leaving her husband; but that, if she should do so, she must never return to him. She immedi-

* This was the horse prepared for Lafayette.—The other, on which it had been necessary to mount him, had been expressly trained to carry two persons.

ately and formally signed her consent and determination "to share his captivity in all its details;" and never afterwards made an effort to leave him. Madame de Stael has well observed, when on this point of the history of the French revolution :—"antiquity offers nothing more admirable, than the conduct of General Lafayette, his wife and his daughters, in the prison of Olmutz."

One more attempt was made to effect the liberation of Lafayette, and it was made in the place and in the way, that might have been expected. When the Emperor of Austria refused the liberty of her husband to Madame de Lafayette, he told her that "his hands were tied." In this remark, the Emperor could, of course, allude to no law or constitution of his empire, and therefore, his hands could be tied only by engagements with his allies in the war against France. England was one of these allies, and therefore, General Fitzpatrick, in the House of Commons, on the 16th December, 1796, made a motion for an inquiry into the case. He was supported by Colonel Tarleton, who had fought against Lafayette in Virginia, by Wilberforce, and by Fox; but the motion was lost. One effect, however, unquestionably followed from it. A solemn and vehement discussion, on Lafayette's imprisonment, in which the Emperor of Austria found no apologist, had been held in the face of all Europe; and all Europe, of course, was informed of his sufferings, in the most solemn and authentic way.

When, therefore, General Clarke was sent from Paris to join Bonaparte in Italy, and negotiate a peace with the Austrians, it was understood that he received orders to stipulate for the deliverance of the prisoners in Olmutz, since it was impossible for France to consent to such an outrage on the rights of citizenship, as would be implied by their further detention. On opening the negotiation, an attempt was made on the part of Austria, to compel Lafayette to receive his freedom on conditions prescribed to him; but this he distinctly refused; and in a document that has often been published, declared with a firmness, which we can hardly believe would have survived such sufferings, that he would never accept his liberation in any way, that should compromise his rights and duties, either as a Frenchman, or *as an American citizen*. He was, with his family, released, at last, on the 25th August, 1797; Madame Lafayette and her daughters having been confined twenty-two months, and Lafayette himself five years, in a disgraceful spirit of vulgar cruelty and revenge, of which modern history can afford, we trust, very few examples.*

France was still too little settled to promise peace or safety to Lafayette and his family. They proceeded first to Hamburg: and then after causing their rights both as French and American citizens to be formally recognised, went to the neighboring territories of Holstein, where they lived in retirement and tranquility two years.—There they were joined by their eldest son, who came to them from the family of General Washington; there, too, their eldest daughter was married to Latour Maubourg, brother of the person who had shared Lafayette's captivity; and there he first devoted himself with great earnestness to those agricultural pursuits, which have since constituted the occupation and the happiness of his life. While, however, he was thus living tranquil and happy in the midst of his family in Holstein, but anxiously watching the progress of events in France, the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, November 10th, 1799, happened, and promised for a time to settle the government of his country on a safer foundation. He immediately returned to France, and established himself at La Grange; a fine old castle, surrounded by a moderate estate about forty miles from Paris, where he has lived ever since.

When, however, Bonaparte, to whom the revolution of the 18th Brumaire had given supreme control, began to frame his constitution and organise his government, Lafayette perceived, at once, that the principles of freedom would not be permanently respected. He had several interviews and political discussions with the Consul, and was much pressed to accept the place of Senator, with its accompanying revenues, in the new order of things; but he refused, determined not to involve himself in changes which he already foresaw he should not approve. In 1802, Bonaparte asked to be made First Consul for life; Lafayette voted against it, entered his protest, and sent a letter to Bonaparte himself; and from this moment all intercourse between them ceased. Bonaparte even went so far as to refuse to promote Lafayette's eldest son, and his son in law Lasteyrie, though they distinguished themselves repeatedly in the army; and once, when a report of the services of the former in a bulletin was offered him, he erased it with impatience, saying, "These Lafayettes cross my path every where." Discouraged, therefore, in every way in which they could be of service to their country, the whole family was at last collected at La Grange, and lived there in the happiest retirement, so long as the despotism of Bonaparte lasted.

To be concluded next week.

* Madame de Lafayette never entirely recovered from it. Her constitution had been crushed by her sufferings; and though she lived ten years afterwards, she never had the health with which she entered the dungeon of Olmutz. She died, at last, at La Grange, in December 1807.

During Lafayette's imprisonment our own government employed such means as were in its power for his release. The American ministers at the European Courts were instructed to use their exertions to this end; and when Washington found that no success was to be hoped from this quarter, he wrote a letter with his own hand to the Emperor of Austria, interceding in behalf of this early friend of American liberty. The letter is introduced in this place, as reflecting honor on the feelings and character of Washington, and as expressing sentiments not more deeply cherished by him, than by a whole nation.

'It will readily occur to your Majesty, that occasions may sometime exist, on which official considerations would constrain the chief of a nation to be silent and passive, in relation even to objects which affect his sensibility, and claim his interposition as a man. Finding myself precisely in this situation at present, I take the liberty of writing this private letter to your majesty, being persuaded that my motives will also be my apology for it.

'In common with the people of this country, I retain a strong and cordial sense of the services rendered to them by the Marquis de Lafayette; and my friendship for him has been constant and sincere. It is natural, therefore, that I should sympathise with him and his family in their misfortunes; and endeavor to mitigate the calamities they experience, among which his present confinement is not the least distressing.

'I forbear to enlarge on this delicate subject.—Permit me only to submit to your majesty's consideration, whether his long imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estate, and the indigence and dispersion of his family, and the painful anxieties incident to all these circumstances, do not form an assemblage of sufferings, which recommend him to the mediation of humanity? Allow me, Sir, on this occasion to be its organ, and to entreat that he may be permitted to come to this country, on such conditions as your majesty may think it expedient to prescribe.

'As it is a maxim with me not to ask what, under similar circumstances, I would not grant, your majesty will do me the justice to believe, that this request appears to me to correspond with those great principles of magnanimity and wisdom which form the basis of sound policy and durable glory.'

MR. CLAY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following communication from Dr. DRAKE came to our hands on Saturday last:

Lexington, Ken. March 21, 1825.

Gentlemen: At different times, before Mr. CLAY left this place for Washington, last Fall, I had conversations with him on the subject of the choice of a President by the House of Representatives. In all of them, he expressed himself as having, long before, decided in favor of Mr. ADAMS, in case the contest should lie between that gentleman and General JACKSON. My last interview with him was, I think, the day before his departure, when he was still more explicit, as it was then certain that the election would be transferred to that tribunal, and highly probable that *he* would not be among the number returned. In the course of this conversation, I took occasion to express my sentiments with respect to the delicate and difficult circumstances under which he would be placed—on which he remarked, that I could not more fully apprehend them than he did himself, but that nothing should deter him from the duty of giving his vote, and that no state of things could arise, that would justify him in preferring General JACKSON to Mr. ADAMS, or induce him to support the former. So decisive, indeed, were his declarations on this subject, that had he voted otherwise than he did, I should have been compelled to regard him as deserving that species of censure which has been cast upon him for consistently adhering to an early and deliberate resolution.

When the suggestion of a sinister vote, on his part, first reached us, I felt disposed to offer, without delay, the testimony which no citizen is at liberty to withhold, when he believes another to be unjustly accused of a criminal offence; but, presuming that the result of the inquiry instituted in the House of Representatives would prevent a reiteration of the imputations cast upon him, I thought it unnecessary to obtrude my humble testimony upon the public. Finding this, however, not to be the case, and regarding the character of the nation, as well as that of two distinguished individuals, to be involved in the unceasing repetition of charges which have been kept alive and disseminated merely by repetition, I consider it my duty to oppose to their further diffusion the statements which I have made, and, without hesitation, shall leave it with the impartial and intelligent people of the United States to appreciate my motives, and the value of the evidence which I have, spontaneously, offered to their consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DAN. DRAKE, M. D.

A fat Ox intended for the New York Market lately passed through Troy, N. Y. He weighed on the foot 2,772 lbs. Good judges say he will weigh 2,200 lbs. when slaughtered. This Ox was fatted at Shaftsbury, Vt. is 7 years old, of unadulterated American breed.

Good Advice.—An Athenian, who was hesitating, whether to give his daughter in marriage to a man of worth with a small fortune, or to a rich man who had no other recommendation, went to consult Themistocles on the subject. "I would bestow my daughter," said Themistocles, "upon a *man* without money, rather than money without a man."

From late London Papers.

When Queen Elizabeth once visited Folkestone, the inhabitants voted a loyal and patriotic Address, which his Worship, the Mayor, received instructions to deliver in person, clothed in his full magisterial costume. To give solemnity to this Address, and to pay a high compliment to the Virgin Queen, the good functionaries of Folkestone employed their parish clerk to *versify* their resolutions; at length the time being appointed for the reception of this epic, the Monarch took her seat upon the throne, and the Mayor of Folkestone being introduced, he, with great dignity, mounted on a three-legged stool, commenced his poetical declamation thus:

O, mighty Queene!
Welcome to Folkesteene!

Elizabeth burst into a loud roar of laughter, and without allowing his Worship time to recover himself, she replied—

You great Fool!
Get off that Stool!

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Charleston, April 6.

We received yesterday from Savannah, our regular files of Liverpool papers to the 24th February, London to the 22d, Lloyd's Lists to the 19th, Irish papers to the 20th, and Scotch papers to the 15th. They were brought out by the Emily, arrived at Savannah from Liverpool. We find nothing of much importance in the papers as regards political events. They are filled principally with debates in Parliament upon the subject of the bill for the suppression of the Catholic Association. There is no doubt but the bill will pass—a motion made in the Commons for leave that the Association should be heard by counsel was lost.

The accounts from the north of Europe are dreadful as to the damage done by the unprecedented high tides and overflowings of rivers. It is computed that in Holland 10,000 black cattle and 100,000 sheep have perished.

Mr. Wilberforce, owing to bad health, is about to resign his seat in Parliament—he has been a member 45 years.

A ship Canal from Arundel to London, large enough to float a man of war, it is thought will be a project which the nation will undertake.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—We experienced a most animated demand for Cotton during the whole of last week at steadily advancing prices, and the extent of business transacted has seldom been equalled during the same period.

The demand during the last three days has been very steady, and prices have gradually assumed a firmer tone. The sales from the 19th to last evening, inclusive, amounted to 11,040 bags of all sorts, viz: 5953 Americans, 2409 Brazils, 29 West Indies, 1747 Egyptians, and 919 East Indies.

We continue to experience a good demand for Rice; about 1500 casks were sold last week at 16s a 20s 6d per cwt.

Postscript to a letter of the same date.

'Uplands have been sold this morning at 12¾d, and there is an animated demand at full ½d advance on the highest prices of yesterday, say 12¾d. Our stock of Cottons are getting so low, that there is no saying how high prices may go, unless we should receive a seasonable supply; and it will take large arrivals to accumulate a stock. This being the case, high rates are expected throughout the year.'

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, April 6.

By the London packet ship *Crisis* and the packet *Cortes*, from Liverpool, arrived here this forenoon, we have received regular files of London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 5th March. The former sailed from Cowes on the 8th March, and the latter from Liverpool on the 25th February.

Cotton still continues to advance in price. A letter from Liverpool mentions that one prime lot of Georgia Uplands, had been sold for sixteen pence.

The following extract of a letter from Liverpool to a house in London, is copied from the British Traveller, of March 5.—"Our Cotton market to-day has been flat, with an inclination in some of the speculators to sell under prime cost—yesterday's prices—but I hear of no purchasers."

By an extract from the London Courier it appears that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had brought forward his budget in the House of Commons, and that from his statements the financial affairs of Great Britain continued to improve. A number of taxes were proposed to be repealed; but we regret to observe that provisions were rapidly rising in price, which rendered it necessary to increase the wages of the labourer and the mechanic. What the country will thus gain on the one hand, it must pay on the other.

Mr. Rothschild is said to have contracted for the New-Danish Loan of three millions of pounds sterling.

There was an idle report on the London Exchange, on the 26th February, that the United States had declared war against Spain, which had the effect for a moment of slightly lowering the funds.

The Catholic question continued to occupy public attention. A meeting of Catholic delegates had been held in London and petitions to Parliament agreed to, praying for a removal of the disqualifications which affected the whole of that body. The petition to the House of Commons was presented by Sir Francis Burdett, who concluded a long and eloquent speech by moving "that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the existing laws which affect his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to their repeal." A long debate followed on this motion, in which Mr. Canning and Mr. Brougham bore a conspicuous part; when, at three o'clock in the morning, the House divided and the votes were found to be—for the motion 247—against it 234—majority *for the motion* 13. The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers; and on the reporters' re-entering the gallery, they found the House in a committee, and Mr. Peel declaring that the opposers of the bill which the Hon. Member for Westminster intended to introduce, would suffer it to be read a first time, *pro forma*, and would make their stand against it on the second reading. After several resolutions had been proposed and agreed to, the House resumed; the report of the committee was brought up and agreed to, and leave was given to bring in a bill founded on the resolutions of the committee. Mr. Peel asked when it was the intention of the Honorable Baronet to move the second reading of the bill. Sir F. Burdett was understood to answer, not till after Easter.

100 Hhds. Prime Molasses,
Just received and for sale, by
C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9—79tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Our Navy.—The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the following measures for the improvement of the Navy:

1. A regular and systematic organization of the Navy, which has never yet been done, by a law specifying the duties and annexing the penalties for disobedience. Congress have never yet systematically legislated on this subject—it has only been done by bits and scraps of legislation.

2. Supposing such a law made, rules and regulations growing out of it would naturally arise, having a better and more sure foundation than those hastily framed by the Naval Department.

3. A revision of the law for the better government of the Navy, with a plainer designation of crimes and punishments.—This is slurred over at present in an unlegislative mode, stating offences in such indefinite terms, as well as punishments, that the officer scarcely knows when he has offended, or the Court what penalty to affix. The punishments it is proposed to graduate thus—private reprimands—public reprimands in various grades—suspension from duty, sometimes with pay, sometimes without—dismission from service, and last of all, death; all or any of which may now be inflicted by Naval Courts Martial, on crimes so loosely defined by law.

4. A permanent Judge Advocate to be appointed both for the army and navy—to give a Naval Court power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

5. That an academy be formed for the education of young officers. This is pressed with peculiar force; the maintenance of the American character abroad—the high and important duties often entrusted to our naval officers—the necessity that exists that they should be well acquainted with the science of naval architecture in all its branches.

6. The establishment of a Marine Corps, with duties correspondent to those of the army.

THE ELEPHANT.

While breakfast was getting ready, I amused myself with looking at a baggage elephant, and a few camels which were in the act of loading. The intelligent obedience of the elephant is well known, but to look upon this huge and powerful monster, kneeling down at the mere bidding of the human voice, and, when he had risen again, to see him protrude his trunk for the foot of his mahont, or attendant, to help him into his seat, or, bending the joint of his hind leg, make a step for him to climb up behind; and then, if any loose cloth or cords fall off, with a dog-like docility, pick them up with his probocis and put them up again: will delight and surprise long after it ceases to be novel. When loaded, this creature broke off a large branch from the lofty tree near which he stood, quietly fanned and fly-flapped himself with all the *nonchalence* of an indolent woman of fashion, till the camels were ready.—*Sketches of India.*

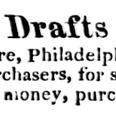
Conjugal Affection.—A gentleman lately died in one of our adjacent villages, who, several years since, was sorely afflicted with a bile, so much so as to be compelled for several days to preserve the same position of his body. One day he made an effort to go into his cellar and draw some cider, and took with him an old blue and white mug, which for many years had been an ornament in the family, and having hobbled to the cellar stairs, he unfortunately trod upon a potatoe which precipitated him to the bottom of the cellar, breaking his bile, and putting him into the most excruciating pain. His tender spouse, hearing the noise, ran to the top of the stairs and called out,—My dear, have you broken the mug? Smarting with pain, he exclaimed,—No, damn it, but I will; and immediately dashed it against the wall.

BRANDY, &c.

5 Pipes very superior Cogniac Brandy (Seignettes brand) just received and for sale by,
O. P. STARK.

Drafts at sight, on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale, and South-Carolina and Georgia money, purchased
By O. P. S.
August 16.—76tf

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.

Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 392tf
B. W. WILLIAMS.

Blanks for sale here.

OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL

The very late foreign news found in another part of this p... fected an extraordinary adv... price of Cotton. We believe... would bring 25 cents, some... quality, having been sold on T... cents. Very little is now bro... ket, however, nearly the whol... presume, having been disposed...

Tobacco, also, continues to ri...

Mr. Willis Alston of Halifax... George Outlaw of Bertie, are an... the Free Press, as candidates... gress in the Halifax District.

It is seldom we have to rec... melancholy instance of the in... human life and enjoyment, than... let in narrating the circumstan... cent most afflicting dispensation... dence, in an adjoining county... inst. Dr. John A. Woolley and... M'Aulay, jr. attempted to cross... a short distance above Butler's... Montgomery county, in a flat... four men. The excessive rains... the preceding days, had so swell... as to render their efforts to reac... in the flat unavailing; and, as it... the dam, all hope of crossing be... the men who worked the flat pl... the river and swam to shore. But... was lame, and incapable of savi... in a similar manner. He entre... M'Aulay not to desert him, and... mained in the flat till it arrive... the dam, when M'Aulay sprang... the hope of gaining the shore. W... The violence of the current d... over the dam, and from the wate... his lifeless body was taken on the... morning. Dr. Woolley, in the m... made a desperate attempt, after... himself of his clothes, to save h... swimming; but, his lameness re... attempt abortive, he regained th... upon his knees, and in that attit... and deliberately awaited impe... inevitable destruction. The awf... was of short duration; but a mo... the flat was precipitated over... where the fate of this unfortun... man was sealed forever. His... not found until Saturday last, t... day after he was drowned.

We understand that Dr. Woo... a wife and three young children... as a physician and a man, his l... severely felt by his neighbors. H... his way to minister to the wan... diseased, little thinking that his... was more urgent, and to be so... more fatally decided, than that of h...

We copy, below, several article... tion to the working of the gold m... the western part of this State. In... to the information contained in th... last Salisbury Carolinian informs... the search in the "gold country," ... called, is becoming more and mo... sive, and that particles of gold ha... been found in many places, and... others, in the neighborhood of Sa... Numbers of persons are engaged... ging for the glittering treasure, w... from fifty cents to a dollar a day.

We fear the effect of this state of... on the morals of the people of that... will be very mischievous. The fa... many of those engaged are prob... glected, the cultivation of the ... pended, and the product of their l... imagine, often consumed in the e... of the poisonous bowl, a desire after... is consequent upon the feverish ex... produced, in such a pursuit, alike by... or disappointment. One advantage... ever, we may reasonably anticipate... sult from these labors. The sea... gold may lead to the discovery of... mines, of incalculably more value... state and country; the real treasures... great state may become more appa... its inhabitants; and, many years h... when an active spirit of enterprise... have been infused into the people of... Carolina, they may dig the earth for... lead, coal, and other minerals, with... the state abounds, far better calcula... subserve the interests of mankind, ... render North Carolina prosperous a... dependent, than all the gold that ... dug from the earth in this or other c... We look forward to such a period ... history of North Carolina with all the... that an ardent love of our native s... inspire.

From the Raleigh Register.

e Geological resources of our State
of late excited considerable attention
st our citizens, and in the neighbour-
tates, particularly as to that precious
which has occasioned so much mis-
nd been the means of diffusing so
gratification through the world. The
ery of Gold has not been confined to
ction of the state, for though Cabarrus
ontgomery, Rowan and Anson, have
ps reaped the greatest harvest in this
us produce, yet two counties, remote
these, have also found pieces of the
ous ore. The minute particulars we
t ascertain, but a gentleman from
ille recently informed us, that some
s ago, a piece of Gold was found
was sold for between twenty and
dollars, and preceding that, a piece
een found which sold for £10 sterling.
ntleman from Nash, present at this
rsation, said that he had himself sold
p of Gold found in his county in this
for $60. True it is, this produce was
all value, but it confirms the opinion
here is a vein of this precious metal
g through this state.

at events do not appear at once; time
equently accidents, make discoveries
, aided by scientific research, become
at value to the community, as well
ividuals. The silver mines of Swe-
e think, were discovered by the ac-
al striking of a vein by a horse's

re than ever do we applaud our Legis-
for sanctioning a Geological Survey,
we trust will be continued until every
f our state shall have been explored
ofessor Olmsted, th entleman ap-
d for the purpose, nd who is very
ly qualified to accomplish this de-
e object.

—This article has become so plenty
the discovery of the mines in North
na, that it is sent in bulk, with-
ing coined, in payment for goods re-
from this city. Yesterday a remit-
valued at one thousand dollars was
o one of our merchants, who, this
has received about six thousand dol-
orth of the same article, which sold
cents the pennyweight.—*N. Y. E. P.*

From the Portsmouth Journal.

ofessor Olmsted has published in
an's Journal a memoir on the gold
of North Carolina, from which the
ng facts are derived.

country, in which gold has been
lies on the southern side of the State,
from the borders of South Carolina,
ntains not less than a thousand square

Its geographical situation may be
scertained by taking, as a centre, a
ight miles west by south of the junc-
the Uwharee river with the Pedee,
scribing a circle round it, with a ra-
eighteen miles. "In almost any part
region," says Professor Olmsted,
may be found in greater or less abun-
at or near the surface of the ground."
ost usually found however in a thin
o of gravel, enclosed in a dense mud,
of a pale blue or yellow colour, and
sually about three feet below the sur-
On high ground, where the incum-
il has been washed away by the rains,
on the surface; while for the same
, it has been found in the vallies bu-
o the depth of eight feet. It has
iscovered most frequently and in the
st abundance on the banks of small
s, whose waters have worn a passage
h the stratum.

soil of the gold country is barren,
ing of nothing but sand-hills and
of gravelly quartz; and the inhabi-
re generally very poor and ignorant.
log huts and cabins, with an acre
of Indian corn or cotton in the
ourhood of each, are thinly scatter-
this extensive country.

working for gold has hitherto been
d to the beds of small streams which
dry, or nearly so, in the summer
The workman selects a spot at
, and begins to dig a pit with a spade
attock. After penetrating through
m of small angular stones and mud,
s with that peculiar stratum of gra-
clay which is the usual *matrix* of
d. This he removes with a spade
radle, made in the shape of a barrel
lengthwise. When the cradle is
alf full of mud and gravel, it is fill-
with water and rocked until the mud
ated from the stones and suspended
water. The water is then poured
the large stones picked out by
This operation is repeated, until
is left in the cradle but a fine sand,
s then transferred to an iron dish,
ed repeatedly in water and gently
ound until the remaining earthly
s washed away. The particles of
then left mingled only with a fine
ous sand.

e are three places in which the prin-
erations are at present carried on;
mine, on Richardson's creek, a
of Rocky river; Reed's mine on
Creek, another branch of Rocky
d Parker's mine on a small stream
es south of the river Yadkin. Mass-
re gold weighing four, five, and six
pennyweights have occasionally
nd, and one mass was found at
mine within a few inches of the sur-
the ground, that weighed in its
te twenty eight pounds avoirdu-
Another mass weighing six hun-
nyweights was found in a plough-
n the vicinity of the Yadkin. At
mine, a mass was recently dis-
at the depth of ten feet, which
four pounds and eleven ounces.
ord near the western limit of the
untry, grains of gold are found in
ts and gullies after every rain.

The terms on which the owners of the soil permit it to be worked, of course vary with the supposed productions of the earth. The highest rent given is one half of the gold found, and the lowest is about one fourth. It is a fact well worthy of notice, and one that sufficiently shows the delusive nature of the employment, that the average product, even in favorable situations, does not exceed sixty cents a day for each laborer.

The grains of gold, when collected, are bought up by the country merchants at 90 or 91 cents a pennyweight, and constitute now the common currency of the country. "Almost every man" (in the mining district,) says Professor Olmsted, "carries about with him a goose quill or two of it, and a small pair of scales in a box like a spectacle case. The value, as in patriarchal times, is ascertained by weight, which, from the dexterity acquired by practice, is a less troublesome mode of counting money than one would imagine. I saw a pint of whiskey paid for by weighing off three and a half grains of gold.

It is not easy to ascertain the precise amount which has been hitherto collected. A large portion has been used by jewellers in New-York and the Southern cities; a considerable quantity lies in the Southern banks as bullion; and a portion is circulating as the medium of exchange. Prior to the year 1820, a quantity amounting to $43,689 had been coined at the mint of the United States.

In the National Intelligencer of the 6th inst. we find a cutting correspondence between Mr. Eaton, Senator from Tennessee, and Mr. Clay, communicated for publication by the former gentleman, growing out of the introduction of Mr. Eaton's name into the address of Mr. Clay to his constituents. It is too long for our paper, but we will endeavor to condense the substance of it into a small space.

In his first letter, Mr. Eaton requests Mr. Clay to state distinctly whether he intended to convey the imputation that he (Mr. E.) was the author of the letter published in the Columbian Observer, and that he had persuaded Mr. Kremer to acknowledge it.

Mr. Clay, in reply, states that he had not formed, and therefore did not intend to intimate, any opinion as to the author of that letter. He adds, that he did believe, from Mr. E's nocturnal interview with Mr. Kremer, that he prepared, or advised the publication of, the card in Mr. K's name. He would be happy if Mr. Eaton, by a disavowal of the interview or authorship, would authorise him to declare that he was mistaken in that belief.

In his rejoinder, Mr. Eaton says that he does not believe Mr. Kremer ever declared to Mr. Crowninshield that he was not the author of the letter to the Columbian Observer, that it is a mistake, any thing but fact. He declines to make any disavowal of the imputed visit, or object of it; on the ground that Mr. Clay should have ascertained from him before the publication of the address, if at all, whether it were true that he visited Mr. Kremer at the time stated. If the enquiry had been made previous to that publication, he would with pleasure have answered it; but he now feels no obligation to do so.

In Mr. Clay's letter, which follows, the concluding paragraphs are so exquisitely severe, that we copy them entire:

"In regard to your polite intimation, that I had not properly reflected upon what belonged to courtesy, I have two observations to make, the first of which is, that I am yet to be made sensible of any particular claim that you have upon me for an extraordinary observation of its rules; and the second is, that when I may think I shall have occasion to learn them, I shall not be tempted, even by a gratuitous offer, to renounce my indisputable right to choose my own preceptor.

I made no demand upon you for an explanation of the object of your interview with Mr. Kremer, the night preceding the publication of his card. The privilege of any one to derive from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political, was never contested, as it never will be envied, by me. My intention was to afford you an opportunity of making an explanation of the object of your visit to him, if you chose to do so. In declining it, I acquiesce entirely in your determination."

The following is the last paragraph of Mr. Eaton, in reply to the above:

"For the privilege conceded by you of visiting Mr. Kremer, and of deriving "from his society whatever enjoyments it can afford, literary, scientific, or political," I ought to feel grateful, however I may omit to express my gratitude. Mr. Kremer is considered an honest man; he bears with him, every where, this reputation; and, whilst he bears it, is fair company for any one, although he may not, like false coin, aim to assume any gloss appearance, or to pass for any thing beyond a real value."

So ends the correspondence, in which as much polite severity is concentrated as in any that we remember to have seen.

We understand (says the *Richmond Enquirer*) that at the last Prince Edward Court, Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH addressed his Constituents in a *manner* and with *matter* which gave great and universal satisfaction. He descanted with great eloquence and power on the *alarming encroachments of the General Government upon the Rights of the States.* This constituted the principal theme of his impressive address.

The number of vessels building at the various Yards in New York is 41, exclusive of pilot boats and numerous other small craft, 13 of which are ships of the first class—making 12,575 tons, carpenters' measure.

The following, condensed from a list lately published in the National Journal, shews the number of the late Representatives in Congress born in each state. It will be observed that North Carolina is the native state of 14 of them; being one more than her number of Representatives. There are three North Carolinians, however, elected from other states, viz: Mr. Cambreleng, from N. York, Mr. Tucker, from South Carolina, and Mr. Moore, from Alabama. Mr. Conner and Mr. Long, elected from this state, were born in Virginia.

Born in Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 20; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 22; Vermont, 4; New York, 21; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 32; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 12; Virginia, 39; N. Carolina, 14, S. Carolina, 7; Georgia, 3; Kentucky, 5; Tennessee, 1; Foreign Countries, 6; Unaccounted for, 6.

Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, Major Poussin, and Lt. Dutton, of the Corps of United States Engineers, who are engaged in taking a view of the different routes from Washington City to New-Orleans, in order to enable the Government to determine on the best for making a great National Road between the two places, arrived in this city on Saturday Evening, and left it on Monday for Columbia, in S. Carolina, Milledgeville, in Georgia, and New-Orleans; from whence they will return through Salisbury, Milton, &c. We learn they will afterwards take a view of the road on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Commercial advices from Liverpool, brought by the ship *Emily*, arrived at Savannah, were received here yesterday morning, some hours in anticipation of the mail—and about *Five Thousand* bales of Cotton changed hands upon the strength of them, mostly at about 19 cents.—*Ch. Cou.*

Maysville, (Ken.) March 23.

Desha's Trial.—The second trial of Isaac B. Desha, commenced on Monday, the 14th inst. being the first day of the Harrison circuit court. On Thursday, but one juryman having been obtained, we learn that the trial was laid over until the June court.

One hundred and eleven gentlemen received their degrees, on the 5th instant, as Doctors of Medicine, from the University of PENNSYLVANIA.

The Isthmus of Darien.—The Delaware Watchman states, that Mr. Edmund Blunt had sailed from New York, during the last summer, in the ship Mary Livingston, on an expedition, to ascertain the practicability of connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and that the government of Mexico had given its sanction to the project.

A bill for the establishment of a *Board of Internal Improvement*, in New-York, has passed the House of Assembly of that State.

The Philadelphia Gazette says there are now fourteen ships, and some of them of the first class, on the stocks, at Kinsington.

Mr. Rafinisque, of Ohio, says he "has invented a mode of preventing vices and crimes of every sort, and wars."!

Passage on the Hudson.—The Eckford, a steamboat recently established between Albany and New York, moves at the rate of thirteen and a half miles an hour. Consequently, a passage from Albany to New York may be made, in the summer months, between sunrise and sunset.

A good hit.—The scholars of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of New York, were lately examined in the Assembly room at Albany. Among a number of questions put to them, was the following: "What is the business of the Lobby?" To which one of the smallest scholars replied, "To help the Legislature to make banks."

Warning.—Children are in the habit of chewing *Indian Rubber.* It perhaps is not generally known that quicksilver is brought in this article, and it may be considered rank poison.

☞The Rev. Francis O'Donoghue will preach in the State House, on Sunday evening at candle light.

DIED,

At Milton, on the 2d inst. Major Thomas Donoho, in the 74th year of his age. He was in several engagements in the Revolutionary War, in which he served from the year 1776 till the peace in the year 1783.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS.

ARRIVED—On the 11th inst. Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA, with 60 hhds. molasses; 20 hhds. 2 bbls. sugar; 21 bags coffee; 2 crates crockery; 140 pieces pot metal; 10 kegs nails; 6 bbls. 9 boxes, 2 trunks, 2 casks, sundries.

---

100 Tons Log wood,
For sale by,
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
Fayetteville, Sept, 30—382tf.

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by
DUNCAN THOMPSON.
March 3.—51tf.

Molasses.

LANDING from the Flat Warwick, 24 hhds. *Prime retailing MOLASSES*, in fine order.
IN STORE,
New England Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy and Gin.—ALSO, Ten hhds. prime New-Orleans SUGAR.
For Sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
April 12, 1825.—10-tf

THE subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of Money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.
JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825.—10-tf

Removal.

THE SUBSCRIBER, induced by the very liberal patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, has concluded to continue his business in this place, and for the purpose, has rented the stand recently occupied by Mr. Abijah Whiting, near the Market, on Hay Street, where those who may please to continue their patronage may depend on having their work in his line made of the best materials, in the best manner, and in the newest fashions from New York. He intends immediately to have a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, BOOTEES and SHOES, of his own manufacture, which will be warranted.

As circumstances render it necessary for him to repair to the North in a few days, during his absence Mr. Daniel Southerland, his agent, will have the charge of the business of the Shop; he will likewise continue the manufacturing by good, faithful and experienced workmen. He has now about 1000 measures, to which he has made Boots and Shoes; if any of those who have favored him with their custom, or any others, should see fit to give him orders for Shoes or Boots, of any description, they may depend on his seeing to the manufacture of them himself, and having them forwarded immediately to Mr. S. If any persons should think proper to contract with him for Negro Shoes, they may depend on having them manufactured in the best manner. He feels grateful for past favors, and is confident, from the test of experience his work has had, persons will find it to their interest to call. He likewise trusts that his unwearied attention to business will merit a share of public patronage.
REUBEN HALL.
Fayetteville, April 12, 1825.—10-3tpd.

Tumblers and Decanters.

THE subscribers are appointed agents to the South Boston South Glass Works. Have now in store a general assortment of plain and figured half pint and gin Tumblers; plain, ring neck, and figured pint and quart Decanters, plain and figured pint and half pint Ticklers, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
February 24—3-tf

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Qua'ty rated.*	*From* D.	C.	*To* D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7	50	8	00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1		1	25
Apple, in dem'd	-	do		42		45
Peach,	-	do.		50		55
Bacon, - -	-	lb.		5½		6
Beeswax -	-	do.		32		33
Butter, -	-	do		15		20
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,		25		26
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.		20		21
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		16		19
Candles, Mould,	-	do		12		14
Spermaceti,	-	do				34
Cotton,	-	do		22		24
Corn, - -	-	bushel		60		65
Copperas .	-	lb.		3½		4
Flax -	-	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		80		85
Flour Superfine	-	barrel.	4½		5	
Fine,	-	do	4¼		4½	
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4	00	4½	
Mullet	-	do	6	00		
Feathers -	-	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	-	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, -	-	do		43		45
Ginger .	-	lb		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12	-	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles	-	groce	11		12	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.				
West India,	-	do				
Iron, - -	-	100 lb.	5½		6	
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3	50		
Flotant	-	do	3	00		
Lime, - -	-	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard .	-	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting	-	do		30		35
Sole	-	do		28		30
Bridle	-	side	3	00	4	00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.		8		9
Logwood -	-	100 lb.	2	50		
Molasses, .	-	gallon,		30		32
Nutmegs .	-	lb.	2	50	3	00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	-	do		7		8
Wrought	-	do		18		20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1	40		
Yellow	-	do		60		65
Shingles	-	1000	1	50	2	00
Oats, .	-	bush		35		40
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18	00	20	00
Linseed	-	gallon.		80	1	00
Pork -	-	barrel.	8	00	9	00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3	50		
Philadelphia,	-	do	2	50	3	00
Pepper, -	-	lb.		21		
Pimento, -	-	do		25		
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7	50	10	00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8	00		
Others,	-	do	5		7	50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3	50	4	00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	00	2	80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2	50		
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,		80	1	00
Wind. Island.	-	do		70		80
New-England,	-	do		42½		45
Rice, - -	-	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Raisins .	-	box,	2	50	3	50
Rags .	-	lb.		2		6
Shot, - -	-	Bag,	2	75	3	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	9		10½	
Common,	-	do	8		9	
Loaf, -	-	lb.		17		19
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.		75		80
Turks Island,	-	do		65		75
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do				
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.		25		30
Glauber	-	do		6½		
Steel, American	-	do		8		9
E. Blistered	-	do		16		18
German	-	do		17		18
Salt-Petre .	-	do		12		15
Tallow, -	-	do		6		7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1	50	1	75
Hyson, -	-	do	1	20	1	20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4		5	
Manufactured,	-	do	5	00	20	
Tin, ½ x -	-	box	15	00	16	00
Verdigrs, -	-	lb.		65		
Wheat, -	-	bush.		80		85
Whiskey, . -	-	gallon,		32½		58
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2	50	4	
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1	25	1	50
Port,	-	do	2	00	3	25
Malaga	-	do		80		

EXCHANGE.

Bills on New York at 60 days, 1 a 1½ per cent. pr.
Short sight, 2½ a 3 per cent. pr.

100 Casks of Unslacked *LIME*,
For Sale by JNO. HUSKE.
April 13, 1825.—10-tf

All in one Day,

To be drawn on the 18th day of May, and by
AN IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,
Secured by letters patent under the Seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, *April 7*, 1825.

WE have the pleasure to present to the public the FOURTH Scheme of the

State Lottery of Maryland,

The mode of Drawing on an entirely new plan—approved by the COMMISSIONERS OF LOTTERIES, appointed by the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of State, and brought out under special Act of the Legislature.

Highest Prize 20,000 Dollars.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$20,000	is 20,000	Dollars.
1	Prize of	10,000	is 10,000	Dollars.
1	Prize of	5,000	is 5,000	Dollars.
5	Prizes of	1,000	is 5,000	Dollars.
4	Prizes of	500	is 2,000	Dollars.
20	Prizes of	100	is 2,000	Dollars.
30	Prizes of	50	is 1,500	Dollars.
50	Prizes of	20	is 1,000	Dollars.
200	Prizes of	10	is 2,000	Dollars.
300	Prizes of	5	is 1,500	Dollars.
10,000	Prizes of	2	is 20,000	Dollars.
10,612	Prizes.		70,000	Dollars.

20,000—*Not one Blank to a Prize!*

Every Prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Two Dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of $2 will be awarded to the odd or even Numbers of the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars*—that is to say, if the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Odd* Number, then *every odd Number in the Scheme* will be entitled to a $2 prize. If the 20,000 dollar prize should come out to an *Even* Number, then all the *Even Numbers in the Scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $2.

☞ *Odd Numbers are those ending with* 1, 3, 5, 7 *or* 9
☞ *Even Numbers are those ending with* 2, 4, 6, 8 *or* 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme*, so that the holder of two shares of tickets (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞ A Ticket drawing a superior prize *in this scheme*, IS NOT RESTRICTED from drawing an inferior one also.

The drawing will take place in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th of MAY, and will finish on the same day. A very short period, therefore, intervening before the time of drawing will arrive—adventurers at a distance should avail themselves of the very superior advantages offered by this scheme, and send on their orders without delay—they will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk to run, *(there not being one Blank to a Prize)* and that the capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude hitherto unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares—(one odd and one even number) and in the same ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

The limits of an advertisement do not permit of a detail of the various and many advantages in this improved mode of Lottery—they will naturally present themselves to the adventurer on examination of the scheme, to a scrutiny of which we invite their attention.

WHOLE TICKETS, - - - $4
HALVES, - - - - - 2
QUARTERS, - - - - - 1

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, (Odd and Even,) at

COHEN'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
No. 114, Market st.—Baltimore.

Where in the four last State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 Dollars—40,000 dollars—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, besides no less than TEN CAPITALS of 5,000 Dollars, &c. &c. And WHERE MORE CAPITALS HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid) will meet our accustomed prompt attention.—Address to
J. I. COHEN, JR.—*Baltimore.*
Baltimore, April 7th, 1825—10-3t.

Milton Masonic Lottery.

Authorised by Special Act of Assembly for the benefit of Golden Fleece Lodge, No. 74, N. Carolina.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
5		500	2,500
10		100	1,000
20		50	1,000
100		10	1,000
1,500		5	7,500
1,639	Prizes,		$ 20,000
2,361	Blanks,		
4,000	Tickets	at $5	20,000

Drawing to commence in milton, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall have been sold—Superintended by the following Managers:

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
JAMES RAINEY,
ARCHIBEDES DONOHO,
JOHN R. CLARK,
THOMAS L. STEVENS,
SAMUEL WATKINS,

*** Tickets for sale at the POST OFFICE, Fayetteville, where Lottery information generally may be had gratis.
March 31—8.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

FOUR slaves belonging to the estate of William Russell, deceased, having gone off from Fayetteville, in the spring of 1823, with a copy of their master's will, by which they were set at liberty contrary to the laws of North-Carolina; and this part of the will having been declared null by the decision of the courts,

The above reward will be given for the whole, and the same in proportion for each, to any one who will return them, or secure them in any goal so that they may be recovered by their rightful owners.

The following is a description of these slaves:—A black fellow, by the name of Cesar, 45 years old, round shouldered, chunky made, inclined to stutter when he talks fast, and pretends to be a carpenter. Tener, his wife, thick made, complexion rather yellow, about 35 years of age. Sandy, a lad of about 14, yellow complexion, well set, one of his fore teeth out, lisps when he talks. Penny Jane, daughter of Tener, appears about six years old.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r.*
with the Will annex'd.
392tf

POETRY.

HER NAME.

"The magic of a name."—*Campbell.*

BEATS there the heart which does not bound,
With a trembling thrill, at the holy sound
Of a name beloved—which does not swell
As it drinks a note which it loves so well?

Tho' years may have passed since we last have heard
From stranger lips the well-known word,
Yet, pronounced by chance, it awakens the ear,
And the soul delightedly turns to hear.

That word is breathed in a softer tone,
And possesses a music not its own;
And the letters which speak that name to the eye,
Appear to combine more gracefully!

When we utter their name, the absent are near;
The beloved themselves become more dear—
And the dead, at that heart-dwelling sound, will be
In more vivid and instant memory.

Oh! a name beloved becomes a part
Of the dearest feelings of every heart—
And until the heart itself shall decay,
That feeling will never pass away!

New Stores to Rent.

THE Stores under the Lafayette Hotel have been finished in a superior manner. A bed room for each Tenement will be reserved in the Hotel if required, and large and convenient Warehouses are provided for each Store.

For further particulars apply to R. Donaldson, or to Martin McPherson, sen.

Fayetteville, March 31.—8-4t

$10 Reward.

WAS stolen from Fayetteville, on the night of the 18th December last, a SORREL HORSE, about five years old, upwards of 15 hands high, has a star in his face, and is a little hip-shotten, had on, when taken, a saddle and bridle, partly new.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse, bridle and saddle to me, or to Mr. M Ryburn in Fayetteville. THOS. DAVIS.

Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C.

Jan. 18—99-tf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
March 14, 1825.

WHEREAS, on the 3d of March, 1825, a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, of which the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections are in the words following, viz:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the six per cent. stock of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, be, and the same is hereby, proposed; for which purpose books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, to continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stock as shall, on the day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury, and on those of the several loan offices, respectively; which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed: Provided, That all subscription by such transfer of stock shall be considered as part of the said twelve millions of dollars authorized to be borrowed by the first section of this act.

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the whole or any part of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate or certificates purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest not exceeding four and one half per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five; transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, as follows: one half at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; and the remainder at any time after the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made except for the whole amount of such new certificate; nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be retransferred to the respective subscribers the several sums by them subscribed beyond the amount of the certificates of four and one half per cent. stock issued to them respectively.

"SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest, and for the redemption and reimbursement of the stock which may be redeemed or reimbursed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged in like manner for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription, and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. And it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually required to discharge the interest accruing on the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said Commissioners are, also, hereby authorized to apply, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase, or by reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of the said stock; and such part of the annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and required for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act, shall have been redeemed or reimbursed."

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law.

The subscriptions may be made by the proprietors of the stock, either in person or by their Attorneys duly authorized to subscribe and transfer it to the United States.

Should subscriptions of said stock be made to an amount exceeding twelve millions of dollars, a distribution of the said sum of twelve millions will be made among the subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed by them respectively.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 16—8-t30S.

Blanks, of all kinds,
May be procured at this Office.

For Sale,

20 hhds. of molasses.
50 bbls. N. E. Rum.
20,000 lbs. prime Barbadoes Sugar, in Hogsheads and Barrels.
50 bags of prime Coffee.
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine.
2 qr. casks French Madeira do.
1 hhd Old 4th proof Rum
50 kegs White Lead ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

March 31.—8

20 doz. Patent SCYTHES, manufactured by the Brades Company
10 doz. Crown Scythes
11 do. Patent Chopp Knives
6 do. Garden Rakes
2 tons German Steel, superior quality,

For Sale by C. T. HAIGH.

march 31—8-4t

GALES'S
NORTH-CAROLINA,
ALMANACKS,
For the Year of our Lord,
1825.

For sale by the groce, dozen, or single one, at the publishers prices, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—382tf.

FISH!

130 Barrels Herrings, (Brownrigg's brand,) just received, and for sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

August 4—74*

100 Ps. Inverness and Kentucky Cotton bagging.
60 coils rope.
150 Kegs assorted Cut Nails,

Just rec'd by the La Fayette:

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 18 381tf

J. HUSKE,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 BUS. Liverpool and coarse salt,
10 tons bar iron,
1 box sheet iron—German and blistered steel,
25 kegs cut nails,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
50 ps. 42 inch cotton bagging—bale rope and twine,
500 twilled salt sacks,
150 common do.
1000 lbs. chalk,
40 bags prime coffee—25 do. St. Domingo do.
1 hhd. loaf sugar—Imperial and Hyson tea,
10 hhds. retailing molasses,
2 casks english porter,
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Colmanor wine,
10 qr casks Malaga
2 barrels port wine in bottles,
6 boxes bottled cider,
6 bags pepper—20 reams common writing paper,
10 bbls. tanner's oil—40 bbls. No. 3, mackerel,
4 half bbls. No. 1, mackerel—2 quintals cod-fish,
100 kegs white lead—yellow ochre and Spanish Brown in oil—and other paints.

ALSO

A general assortment of Dry Goods—Hardware and Cutlery.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11th—388tf.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,

Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824.—67tf

I HAVE separate assortments of well selected Dry Goods, suitable for country stores—cost from 700 to $1000 each—for sale by the subscriber on accommodating terms.

ALSO

A second hand carriage with harness, price $100,

JOHN HUSKE.

Fayetteville, November 11—388tf

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

March 31: 56*tf*

Crockery.

JUST received, per the Gen. Brock, direct from Liverpool, 20 casks well assorted Crockery, consisting of plates; blue and green edged cups and saucers; blue printed and painted bowls; blue, printed, painted, and dipt jugs, mugs, &c. &c.

For sale low.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 24—3-tf

Wanted to hire by the month 6 or 8 negro men to be employed as Boat hands. Constant employment will be given during the season.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30—383tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, by the brig North Carolina and schooner Industry, a large and extensive assortment of SPRING GOODS, together with an assortment of GROCERIES, EARTHENWARE, &c.—All of which he offers for sale on more reasonable terms than usual—Co untry merchants and others, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Consisting in part, as follows:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
do do Cassimeres
Fancy rib and stripe do
Marseilles Vestings—Black figured silk do
Men's Cravats—Muslin Robes, assorted
London prints, a new article
Colored striped muslins, latest fashions
4-4 and 6-4 plaids and striped Gingham
Black and light colored Canton Crapes
do do Nankeen do
do do Mandarin do
Crape robes, assorted colors
4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 Crape Shawls
A large assortment of Thread Laces
Gros de Naples Silks, assorted colors,
Black figured Silks
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, newest fashion
Zelia and Gause do do
Ladies' black and white Silk Hose
do do Cotton do
do do Thread do
Ladies' and gentlemen's Silk Gloves
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs,
Leghorn and straw Bonnets
Cambrick and book Muslins
Irish Linens, a good assortment
Brown Durham Sheetings
Bleached Lancaster do
Brown Ipswich do
3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Checks
Green Coffee, by the bag
A good supply of Brown Sugars
Loaf and Lump do.

JAMES KYLE.

Fayetteville, march 29—8-tf

Spring Goods.

THE Subscriber has just opened a large and well selected assortment of *New and Fashionable SPRING DRY GOODS,* which are offered at wholesale at a small advance.—Country Merchants are solicited to call and examine.

E. E. LEWIS.

March 31, 1825.—8-tf

Negroes for Sale.

SOME valuable negroes for sale, on moderate terms, for cash. For particulars apply to Mr. Martin M'Pherson, sen.

February 2nd—100–tf

For Sale,

11 hhds. Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
1500 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 Sacks Liverpool ditto,
70 bbls. Mackrel, No. 2 & 3
10 do. N. E. Rum,
474 Spanish Hides.

by ANGUS TAYLOR.

March 16, 1825.—6–tf

Labourers Wanted

On the CAPE FEAR RIVER, between FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

IT is my intention to recommence the works for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, as early as the season will admit.

Any number of labourers who choose to apply will find immediate employment.

Owners of Negroes will do well to embrace this opportunity of engaging them in a work where the wages are liberal and promptly paid, the provisions are wholesome and abundant, and every attention will be paid to their cleanliness and health.

HAMILTON FULTON,
State Engineer.

March 9.—5–8t

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d of May next, the following Lands, or as much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1823, and all costs, viz:

378 acres on Cape Fear; listed by John Atkins, jr.	Taxes,	$8 10
123 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Thomas Branch		3 57
100 acres on Mill creek; listed by Ceily Gilbert		46
106 acres on Hay Meadow; listed by George Luther		69
150 acres on Hector's creek; listed by Isham Prince		69
150 acres on ditto; listed by Timothy Spence for B. Johnston		69
125 acres on Mill creek; listed by Elisha Spence		2 14
1397 acres on Parker's creek; listed by Redick Stephens for J. Leach		12 20
1276 acres on Hector's creek; listed by John Spence, sen.		2 78
410 acres on Beaver Dam, listed by S. Senter for heirs of Wm. Hays		1 89
483 acres on Butler's creek; listed by Jones Stephens		2 07
100 acres on Jumping Run; listed by Alex. Clark		1 31
595 acres on Barbacue; listed by Neill Clark		1 15
470 acres on Duncan's creek; listed by Colin Cameron		3 59
487½ acres on the Cypress; listed by Neil Kelly		3 59
100 acres on Jumping run; listed by Neill M'Neill		2 90
462½ acres on Upper Little river; listed by Daniel Ray		2 31
150 acres on Jumping run, listed by Nancy Stewart		5 35
1100 acres on Neill's creek; formerly the heirs of Stephen Johnston, not listed		2 10
360 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly Benjamin Beard's, not listed		1 66
200 acres on Cooper's branch; formerly the heirs of A. Grizzard, not listed		1 84
300 acres on the Pond branch; formerly the heirs of Nicholas Prince, not listed		1 38
175 acres on Hector's creek; belonging to John Rogers, not listed		1 61
200 acres on Hector's creek; formerly William Morrison's, not listed		1 84
100 acres on Barbacue; formerly Thomas Cameron's, not listed		1 45
725 acres on Barbacue; belonging to Alexander Cameron, not listed		3 30

JOHN BLACK, *Sh'ff.*
By LEWIS ROBINSON, *D. S'ff.*

December 10, 1824—5tds.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of taxable property which I propose to sell, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1823, on Monday the 2d day of May next, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville.

By whom listed.	*Lots or acres of Land.*	*Valuation.*	*General Description.*	*Tax.*
Burch, Thomas D.	one do	50	opposite former residence of Nathan Pearce	23
Burklow, John	one do	25	½ acre Raiford's Lane	11½
	55 acres	165	near town, joins John Murchison	76
	206 do	100	Black river, near Averasborough	46
Campbell, Mary	one lot	100	with old house, North street	46
Eddy, Jacob	one do	200	with old house, Rowan street	92
Jackson, Needham,	one do	50	unimproved, Daniel Cameron's, North street	23
Livingston, Catharine	one do	200	dwelling house, Campbellton	92
	one do	25	unimproved, joins Deming	11½
M'Queen, Alex.	1100 acres	500	Rockfish, joins Mrs. Cade	2 30
	200 do	25	Horser's creek	11½
MacKay, Malcolm	1 lot	100	55 by 132, unimproved, Mumfort's street, joins Peggy Martin	46
	800 acres	800	supposed to be where he lives, given in for Neill M'Kay	3 68
	38 do	38	joins Lomack and McLennon	18
M'Rainey, Daniel by Neill	1 lot	75	79 feet by 95, Hillsborough and Champney streets	35
	1 do	125	1-10 acre, front 100 feet, Hillsborough str't, back to Frink street	57
M'Leod, Elinor, by D. Stephenson	1 do	200	Maiden Lane, between M'Queen and Ochiltree	92
Peyton, Thos. W.	1 do	200	with improvements, dwelling &c. Hillsborough street	92
Russell, Mark	1 do 68¾ acres	1500	Blount's creek, north side Person street	6 90
Russell, John, by William R.	1 do 7 acres	200	Back of D. Davis	92
	1 do 1⅛ acres	100	Clarendon bridge	46
Vann, James	1 do	300	house &c. part of 94 and 95 Cambellton	1 38
Do. for Marion Vann	1 do	200	with improvements, east of Wm. Vann's part of No. 94, Campbellton	92

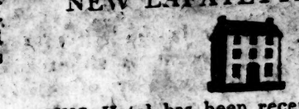
The following is returned as unlisted; double tax will be exacted.

Burklow, Betsey	1 lot	150	her residence, north street	1 38
Dickson, John, estate	1 do	200	3-5 of 3 acres N. Pearce's Campbellton landing	1 84
	1 do	50	40 by 50 Cool Spring street,	46
	1 do	50	Cool Spring street, formerly Burches	46
	1 do	25	¼ acre Leonards, Person, and Russell street	23
	3 do	25	63 feet front in Baker's plan	23
Evans, Thomas, estate	4 do	60	unimproved, No. 38, 65, 109 and 112 Campbellton	55
	5 do	50	between Hillsborough and Ramsay street	46
Garner, Thomas	1 do	100	with house, ¼ acre No. 13 Campbellton	92
Johnston, Charles H.	1 do	700	Brick tenement, Brick Row, north side Hay street	6 44
Jones, Levan, estate	3 do	450	Dwelling &c. Campbellton	4 14
	38¼ acres	100	East side Cape Fear, Newbern road	92
Robins, Gideon	7 acres	500	Jug factory	4 60
	1 lot	600	house and improvements, joins Wilcox Green street	5 52
	1 do	50	60 feet front, joins Candle Factory	46
	68 acres	136	part sold, Murchison road. Sherod Fort's residence	1 25

March 19—7-4w

WILLIAM WADDILL, jr.
For JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff.*

Lease of the NEW LAFAYETTE HOTEL.



THIS Hotel has been recently erected in the town of Fayetteville, on extensive and convenient plans, and in a substantial and elegant manner. It is situated on one of the main streets (Hay street) very near the Town House, and has large back lots for Stable lot, Garden, &c. &c.

There is a beautiful suite of Dancing Rooms, upwards of seventy feet long, which are convertible into private parlours by means of folding doors.

The Bar, Baths, Kitchens and Wash House are plentifully supplied with excellent water from the Haymount aqueduct. The proprietor has taken pleasure in having this Hotel made complete in every respect; and a comparison may safely be challenged for it with the Hotels in the United States.

Persons wishing to lease, are recommended to view the buildings. Applicants at a distance can be furnished with plans of the different floors, &c. and they are requested to apply for terms, (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Donaldson or to Martin MacPherson, Sen.

The most satisfactory references will be required.

March 23.—7-tf

R. F. HARBROUGH
OFFERS FOR SALE,

8 hhds. prime Jamaica Coffee,
30 bags " Porto Rico and Cuba ditto
14 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
10 bbls. do. do.
5 do. Loaf do.
40 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
2500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do. Turks Island ditto,
Dupont's Powder,
Lead, Cotton Bagging, Castings, &c. &c.

March 2—4-tf

Hay Mount School.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that his second quarter commenced on the 28th of the present month. Thankful for the liberal share of patronage he has received, he hopes, by his attention and assiduity to his School, to elicit the continuance of their favour and support.—The direction of the School being on his own responsibility, parents and guardians are assured that no pains, on his part, will be spared to give universal satisfaction.

Terms, to be paid quarterly in advance, viz:—The Latin, Greek and Mathematics, $8; for Geography, Arithmetick and English Grammar, &c. $6; for Reading, Spelling and Writing, $5; for the Rudiments, girls $3—and boys $3 50. Each Scholar will be subject to an additional charge of 25 cents per quarter, for wood, water, &c.

F. A. MORELL.

Fayetteville, March 29—8-tf

For Liverpool.

THE Superior brig *DANUBE,* Capt. HUNTINGTON, is daily expected to arrive in Wilmington, and having the greater part of her Cargo ready, will meet with immediate dispatch for Liverpool.—For freight of 250 bales Cotton, apply to Mr. W. H. Lippitt, Wilmington, or to CHARLES T. HAIGH.

Fayetteville, March 30th, 1825—8-3t

Packets for Philadelphia.

THE subscriber having established a Line of Packets, between Philadelphia and Wilmington, N. C. takes this method to acquaint the public, that a vessel will leave Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia, every ten days. Produce intended for this conveyance, will be received and forwarded by Duncan Thompson, Esq. of Fayetteville, N. C. and Messrs. Stow & Whittier, of Wilmington, N C. at the lowest rates of freight, and least expense possible. Having three good vessels in the trade, commanded by careful captains, well acquainted with the coast, and Cabins well fitted for the accommodation of passengers. He therefore trusts to meet with encouragement. Philadelphia with its environs, has become so great a manufacturing place, that cotton can be sold to some extent, and advantage to the owners, the consumption being at present about twenty thousand bales per annum, and will no doubt be soon greater.

JAMES PATTON, Jun.
Commission Merchant,
No. 23, North Front Street, Philadelphia.

September 30——382tf

For Sale,

ON very accommodating terms, the Lot where I live, on Hay street, adjoining Observer Printing Office; for Terms apply to

JAMES

Fayetteville, March 29th.—8 2w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of Nov. last, a negro fellow named about 5 feet 10 inches high, yellow complexion and rather stout; wore off domestic clothes, were all he took with him. He was born in Person county, near the Virginia line, about 20 years ago, and I think it probable he may attempt to get back there, and will probably attempt to pass for a free man. Any information which may lead to the recovery of the said negro, will be thankfully acknowledged with the above reward.

JESSE

Chatham County, on Deep river, 6 miles from Tyson's Post Office.

March 31.—8–6wpd.

County Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims of any and every description, whether by order, or otherwise however, against the County of Cumberland, that they be and appear at the Court House at any day from Monday, 24th of Saturday, 28th of May, 1825, both inclusive, and produce to the Clerk of the County Court their evidences of debt, in order that the same may be a list and record thereof, for the information of the Court, and to the end they may take order for the payment thereof, as the means of the County will and will permit.

By Order,

JNO. ARMSTRONG

March 17.—6-tf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE subscriber has just received at his Book Store, on consignment a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS.

JAS. HADEN

Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1824—

Sugar, Rum, Brandy, &c.

6 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
5 do New Orleans do
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
20 do Apple Brandy
12 do Rye Gin
5 boxes Whittimore's Cotton Cards

Just received by the late arrivals, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

IN STORE,
2 pipes Holland Gin
1 do Cogniac Brandy

March 30—8

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas from the office of the Circuit Court of the United States of America for the district of North Carolina, and to me directed, I shall expose to sale for cash, at the Court House in Sampson county, on the first Monday in May next, the following tracts of land, viz. 540 acres of land lying 12 miles below Sampson Court House, known by the name of Rocky Marsh land, also 500 acres on Jumping run, four miles below the above mentioned as the lands of A. S. Brown and others, at the instance of the Postmaster General; the same day, at the Court House in Bladen county, the following tracts of land, viz. 50 acres of land lying on Deggins Mill creek, the lands of James Owen—one hundred acres of land on Sassafras Bay, joining the lands of McMillan, levied on as the lands of [illegible] ming, at the instance of the Postmaster General.

United States Bank notes or specie required of all purchasers at the above sale at the time of their purchase money.

BEVERLY DANIEL,
March 21st. 1825.—7-tt

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the work of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he will furnish all kinds of furniture in his line, and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—388tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, February Term, 1825.

Murdoch Martin, Executor of John Martin, deceased *vs.* John Murchison. } Original attachment on 250 acres of land on both sides of Rocky Marsh, joining the lands of Kelly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered,* that publication be made in the Observer, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant may be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in May next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him according to the plaintiff's demand.

CORN. DOWD.

March 16.—5-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, February Term, 1825.

Alexander McKay *vs.* John McKay. } Original attachment returned, "levied on the lands: 590 acres on the waters of Horser's creek, including a mill dam; 320 acres, including the big spring, Little river; an undivided half of 200 acres on Crane's creek; 200 acres on Rockfish Branch.—25th February, 1825. Summoned John Armstrong as garnishee.

IT appearing to the Court that John McKay, the defendant, is an inhabitant of another State, it is *ordered,* that publication be made in the 'Observer,' printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue before the first Monday in June next, or judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's demand and the property levied on condemned and sold to his recovery:

Witness, John Armstrong, Clerk of said Court at Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

March 16—6-6t